

**ABSTRACT**

Cerebral disorders are detected and/or predicted by analyzing input biological or physical data using a data processing routine. The data processing routine includes a set of application parameters associated with biological data correlating with the biological anomalies. The data processing routine uses an algorithm to produce a data series, e.g., a PD2i data series. The data series is used to detect or predict the onset of the cerebral disorders. To reduce noise in the data series, the slope is set to a predetermined number if it is less than a predetermined value. To further reduce noise, a noise interval within the data series is determined and, if the noise interval is within a predetermined range, the data series is divided by another predetermined number, and new values are produced for the data series.